EXTENSION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

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with and political influence the heart of the coun-y, its commercial and financial metropolis, will mensurate proportions, and then what-accomplished or in the course of comever is now accomplished or in the course of com-pletion will reap its full harvest. It is but lately that the HERALD has referred to

it is but lately that the Herald has referred to the great importance of clearing Hell Gate channel of all obstructions, and how necessary for the general commerce of the country and its naval defences it was that Congress should provide liberally out of the federal treasury the means required, instead of throwing millions away on scheming jobs and into the pockets of lobby speculators. With reference to this much needed improvement it was said that on the East river, and along the south shore of Hariem river might be concentrated—and would, by the matural force of the laws of trade, become located—our whole commerce with Europe. It appears now that these suggestions, so natural from the orographical character of the Sound approaches to the harbor of New York, were evident to others also, and it is projected to cover the county of Westchester with several branches of railroad, with the evident purpose to accelerate this event, whether or not the federal government may move in the matter. A more particular reference will at once disclose the true intent of these projects.

Between the great bend of the Eric Railread to the outh, in the town of Monroe, in Orange county, and he Hudson river opposite Peekakiii, there is only a instance of about twelve miles. This will soon be covered by a road to the Hudson river. A com-pany has lately been organized, composed of subextend this proposed connection of the Eric Railroad through Westchester county. This road will start at Peckskill and run through the Sawmill river valley thward to Harlem river, with a branch to Port Boothward to Harlem river, which a branch to roll Morris. The Harlem river terminus of this road will be, so it is said, probably at Central Bridge, known as Macomb's Dam, and it was given out that arrangements had been made with one of our city railroads to extend its track to the Harlem river, and run its to extend its track to the Harlem river, and run its cars in connection with trains from Peekskill. It is believed that this is to be on the Eighth avenue, the cars of which now run up to 124th street, and but a small expenditure of money would carry its track to the bridge. It cannot be positively stated whether this belief is correct, though of the fact that the road from Peekskill, as intimated, is going to be built there can be no doubt. This road will open for settlement a large portion of the most attractive part of Westchester county, and bring it almost within hailing distance of the centre of our city. But of still greater importance is the branch, already mentioned, to

westenester county, and bring it almost within alling distance of the centre of our city. But of still greater importance is the branch, already mentioned, to pour monate—the racture already mentioned, to prove monate and this place with one of the great trunk times to the West would undoubtedly result in an immense advantage. Located, as this point is, just north of Ward's Island and outside of the fiell Gate channel, with deep water at its shores, it may, with proper facilities, become a great entraph of trade in grain and similar bulky merchandise, the product of the West. Whenever the management of the Eric Railroad shall have settled down into something like an honest administration, with a view to promote the public good white increasing its own profits, the continuity will have reason to rejoice at this extension of its iron links through Westchester county to the shores of the sound. The beneficial results of this new branch road from Feetskill are so evident that it is already mooted that the Union Pacific Railroad have it in contemplation to establish at Fort Morris a depot for their trade, said build commodious warehouses and extensive docks to accommodate all the trade crossing the country from the Pacific Railroad have it in contemplation, which will yet more strongly unite the progress of Westchester with the course of scalination, which will yet more strongly unite the progress of Westchester with the countering and harden river, through Westchester county, also Connectiout, and the preliminary surveys and estimates have already, it is said, been completed. This road will bridge the Hariem river at a point where it is touched by 19th street, run along the horse to the cast and south of the New Haven Railroad to Portchester, cross the latter road at that place, and stretching into Connecticut, it will connect with the whole net of New England railroad at Dansury and Hartford, thus giving New York as an order, new connections with the interior and to the castern portion of Westchester county an adm

closing of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil.

In the minds of the projectors of these vast and systematic improvements there is one thing more to be done in order to realize from them for both this city and Westchester all the benefits expected to result from them. The completion of these avenues will and must, they say, eventually lead to the opening of others, until every avenue in the city has its continuation in Westchester county. This will necessitate the bridging of Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek at numerous points. If the river be retained as a road for commerce the bridges must all be provided with draws, which, being opened for the passage of every coal barge or lumber scow, would impede travel to such an extent as to render the whole extension of the avenues into the county partially nugatory. But trade has changed and is continually changing its channel from the old track to new ones. Heretofore Harlem river was believed to be necessary to relieve the North river and give an ontiet to the grain boats coming down the Hudson. The grain trade is changing to the railroads from the cannis, and with the completion of proposed connections and improvements in railways to the West and the Pacific the crops of all the Western States will either cross the Hudson at Peetskill or at Albany and be landed either direct at New York or at Port Morris for shipment to Europe. When this point is reached the liarlem river, it is claimed, will ratter be a hindrance to commerce than a benefit. Why then keep it open? It is therefore advocated to close it from the Hudson to Ward's Island, time Pori Morris for snipment to Europe, when an point is reached the liarlem river, it is claimed, will rather be a hindrance to commerce than a benefit. Why then keep it open! It is therefore advocated to close it from the Hudson to Ward's Island, thus doing away with the necessity of costly bridges, and giving the city of New York unbroken, uninterrupted scope for expansion, as its growth may demand it, facilitating rapid and continuous intercourse by steam of the most southern with the extreme northern portions of the metropolis, By filling up the bed of the river the flats and marchy bottoms along part of its shores could be made available and the cost of the work would almost be trebly regained by the land won from bank to bank. With this proposition in view, it is intended to make an application to Congress, not for any appropriation or subsidy, but aimply for a permissory statute that the river, being under the constitution a national highway as navigable water, may be closed.

This is containty a grand, proposition. At first Congress, not for any appropriation or subsidy, but simply for a permissory statute that the river, being under the constitution a national highway as naviga-ble water, may be closed.

This is certainly a grand proposition. At first sight it looks plansible and inviting. Whether, after

sight it looks plausible and inviting. Whether, after a closer investigation, obstacles and objections may not arise against it, so much so as to destroy its present appearance of feesibility, cannot now be foretoid. The plan, at any rate, is one fully entitled to careful consideration. In view of the rapid rise of the metropoils as the probable centre of the commerce of the world everything calculated to increase the area of its usefulness should be welcome, and if by closing up the Harfem river and making Westenester county a part, by connection of son at least, of New York this desideratum can be accomplished, then let it be done.

Fall Particulars of the Atrecity—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

[Shippensburg, Pa., Jan. 4) correspondence of the Harrisburg State Guard.]

An atrocious and most bratai marder was committed about two miles from tals place on Wednesday afternoon last, on the farm of Mr. William Means, near the South Mountain. It appears that Adam Titus, the murderer, and Henry Stein, or Stamm, the instructed man, went about one-half mile from the place they were staying into the mountain to cut some fire wood, on Wednesday afternoon last. According to Titus' confession he cut one small tree, when some words passed between them about Titus' wife, when he struck him with the bit, or sharp end of the axe, aimost entirely severing his head from his body. The cause he assigned for committing the deed is entirely discredited, as it is generally believed it was for the money the murdered man had in his possession. The murderer, Titus, goes on to say that he committed the deed on Wednesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, and left him where he killed him. When he returned Mrs. Frey, his mother-in-law, asked him where Henry was and he replied that he went to town. On Thursday Titus and wife came to Shippensburg and made purchase of goods to the amount of some thirty to thirty-dee doilars. On Priday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he took a shovel from the house of his mother-in-law and started in the direction where he and murdered Stein. Mrs. Frey, suspecting he had made away with Stein, followed after him some distance in his rear. He passed on to a neighbor and borrowed a pick; while there Mrs. Frey discovered biood on the ground, when she started for home. Titus returned and dag a hole about one foot deep, and, as he says, then stripped the murdered man of all his clothing except an undershirt, placed the body in the grave, foided his hands across his breast and then kissed him (as he affirms he was supposed he had in the grave foid has not be bedy and placed leaves on top: then secreted the clothes from tw

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

STABBING AFFRAY.-George Krestel, a resident of Throop avenue, E. D., yesterday appeared before Justice Eames and accused John Kerns and Conrad Kerns with stabbing him in the face with a dirk knike on the hight of the 1st instant. The accused were arrested and held to answer. The cause of the deadly assault did not transpire.

"Parhos and Humor of Human Life."—Professor

"PARIOS AND HUMOS OF HUMAN LAPE."—Processor
Nathan Sheppard delivered a locture entitled as
above hast evening at the Central Eaptist church,
Fourth street, E. D., before a numerous audience.
The lecturer kept his hearers in a happy mood by
the relation of quain anecdotes, from the commencement to the close of his lecture.
CHURCH ROBERTY.—Grace Church, situated in

CHURCH ROBBERY.—Grace Church, situated in Conselyea street, near Lorimer, E. D., was broken into on Monday night, and robbed of forty yards of carpeting. Yesterday the police of the Forty-sixth precinct arrested a person named William P. Hoyt, on suspiction of having committed the robbery, and dastice Eames held him to await examination. A short time ago the same church was despoiled of a portion of its communion service.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Michael Hannegan, a hostler, while engaged last evening in blanketing a horse in the stables of A. & G. Polhemus, 85 Division avenue, Eastern District, was repeatedly kicked by the victous animal, and sustained probably fatal injuries. The unfortunate man was removed to the City Hospital by the police, when it was found that his left leg was fractured in two piaces below the kace and his head and shoulders were badly bruised.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon William Lawson, a

FALL ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon William Lawson, a seaman, was instantly killed by a bundle of barrel heads, which he was in the act of hoisting at the time, falling upon him and breaking his skull. The actident occurred on board the Spanish bark Yumidi, lying at the foot of Washington street. Coroner Jones was notified, and will note an inquest over the body to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education met last evening at their hall, Red Hook lane, Dr. J.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education met hast evening at their hail, Red Hook lane, Dr. J. S. Thorn in the chair. The special committee to whom was referred the question of free books reported that books had been gratuitously distributed among the various schools at a total expense of \$3,000 only applicable to that purpose. The committee deem the mode of distribution pursued by those to whom the free books were entrusted highly injudicious, owing probably to lack of experience. As an instance is cited the fact that \$8,000 worth of Readers were given out, being one to each scholar, whereas in other cities but one Reader is given for every two pupils. There will be no free books distributed this year, as there are no funds applicable for the purpose. The committee, after some debate on the question, were discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the report was adopted. The committee on the question of furnishing additional school accommodation for colored children reported that they had engaged a suitable room, at the corner of Jay and High streets, for a primary school, which would accommodate 100 children. The report was received and the Board snortly after adjourned.

News in Brief.—The temperance cause in Brooklyn has not been so strongly advocated this season as was the case during the winter of 1867-8.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, which was opened last am.

as was the case during the winter of 1867-8.

The Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, which was opened last summer, has been productive of the most beneficial results to the poor and others of the community who, being afflicted, have sought relief there.

The ice and show has not been removed from off the City Hail steps since the last snow storm, and, consequently, an ascent or descent thereon is attended with considerable danger of falling.

Philip Manley was arraigned before the Police Justice on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from the person of James Murphy. The accused gave bail to appear for examination on the 8th inst.

A vertice of "accidental death" was rendered by the Coroner's jury in the inquest over the body of Sarah Tobin, fifty years of age, who died on Sunday last from being severely burned about the body a few days previous to her demise.

David Hutchings, an employé at the Navy Yard, dropped dead while proceeding to his work shop, about eight o'clock yesterday morning. The coroner was notified.

Thomas Johnson was convicted of robbing Thomas Healy of fifty dollars and was remanded by the Judge of the Court of Sessions for sentence.

Thomas Johnson was convicted of robbing Thomas Healy of fifty doilars and was remanded by the Judge of the Court of Sessions for sentence.

Thomas Murphy fell from a ladder while engaged in painting the side of a house yesterday and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No.

seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 186 Jay street.

Louis Reese, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the National Bank of Albany City, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday and was remanded to jail to await examination.

The treasurer of the Children's Ald Society, Mr. William Weeks, acknowledges the total receipt of subscriptions to that institution since June, 1868, to have been \$2,859.

"GOING, GOING-SOME !"

Orange, near Hicks street, in Brooklyn, presented quite a lively appearance yesterday evening. Not only the representatives of Brooklyn society—nay, society itself, was there in corpore. In fact everybody that is snybody was there. Le haut monde, la haute flume, le haut commerce, la haute guin-quitterie—all these different strata of modern society were present in full force. To do what? To battle for virtue's triumph? To wrestle in honorable combat as the heroic youth did of old at the Olmypian games? To compete for the general applause of the public voice with works of their genius or industry? No; what they did was merely to attend an auction and outbid each other, if possible, for a—seat. At the opera? or circus? or for another series of Jenny Lind concerts, under the management of a Barnum? No; the auction was for seats in a charch, and the church where it was held was Plymouth church. Henry Ward Beecher's temple of worship on Orange street, near Hicks, in the "City of Churches." Through the portain of the holy editee, consecrated to the service of God and not of mammon, lighted up brilliantly, Hize the entrance to any show house, the voice of the busy anctioneer within arrested the attention of all passers by. "Five, dive, dve—eighty, do I hear, eighty-five, ninety—going at two fundered linety, going, going—nmety-five do I hear—gone?"

There was Plymouth church. The old, white, familiar walls, which had so often echoed the eloquent appeals of "Father Beecher," shouse as bright as year under the glaring light of hundreds of gas jets; there was the origin, grand and majestic in its appearance, but silon, as if hushing its tones in anger at the barrerings beneath it; there was the chance, but within wore only buy scribes, to not down the naimes of successful bidders and the dollars and cents of the largest bids; there was the reading desk, plainly carved or wood brought all the way from the sacred Mount of Olives, where thirty pieces of silver purchased the treason of Judas—the treason of Judas—the was the co

The Yangchow Outrage—How It was Brought
About—Acties of the British Consul and Its
Results—Indignities to Foreigners at Chefoo
and Formess—Proclamation Forbidding the
Opening of Mines—Shipping Disasters.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 18, 1568.
The great event of the past month, noth in a social
and political point of view, has undoubtedly been
the British naval expedition up the Yangtse Kiang.
In a previous letter I dilated somewhat on an occurrence which, in the future annals of foreign intercourse with China, will be always known as the
"Yangchow" outrage—which consisted of an unpro-"Yangchow" outrage—which consisted of an unprovoked attack by the rabble of the city of Yangchow (a place in the vicinity of the open port of Chinkeang), stirred up and induenced by the class known as the "literati," and perfectly unrestrained by the mandarins or governing class, on a small body of Protestant missionaries who with their families, had made their homes within Yangchow's inhospitable walls. The news of this outrage reaching Shanghai the British Consul here, Mr. Medhurst, under whose jurisdiction Chinkeang also falls, at once availed himself of a man-of-war, the Rinaido, placed at his disposal, and started off to make inquiries. Satisfying himself that the missionaries had fair ground for complaint, the Consul pushed on to Nankin, the residence of the Viceroy, the highest magnate of the neighborhood, and to him he preferred his complaint and demands for compensation for property wantonly destroyed and injuries inflicted by the populace; for the degradation of the officials for not suppressing the riot, and the punishment of the literati for inciting it; for free permission to the missionaries to return to their residences in the hostile city, in accordance with their treaty rights; and, finally, for a stone tablet detailing the occurrence and its punishment to be erected opposite the missionaries' station there.

Mr. Medhurst was courteously received, and the Viceroy heard his complaint and promised him full redress. At this juncture Captain Bush, of the Rinaldo, unfortunately fell ill, and as his disorder was serious and it was necessary he should promptly return to Shanghai, the Consul, thinking his difficuities at an end, dispensed with the Rinaldo and remained Tseng Kurn-Fan's guest in merely his own Chinese travelling boat. Then a change came o'er tho spirit of the Viceroy's dream. A Consul with a sloop-of-war might be listened to, but a Consul in a native boat could be ignored, and so the provincial magnate snubbed the foreign official—would concede him none of his demands—insolently offered

soubbed the foreign official—would concede him none of his demands—insolently offered him \$1,000 for the missionaries, if the poor people had been much hurt, and finally, Consul Medhurst had to retire discomfitted, leaving Tseng Kurn-Fan master of the occasion, and the Yangchow rioters, with their aiders and abattors triumphant for the poone.

aiders and abettors triumphant for the nonce.

For but a brief spell, however, their triumph lasted. The voice of the foreign public was lifted up as that of one man, the press was unanimous in up as that of one man, the press was unanimous in its cry for prompt measures on the insolent mandarinate, and consequently a squadron, consisting of the Hooney, steam frigate; Rinaldo, Icarus and Zebra, steam sloops-of-war, with gunboats Dove and Sianey, were promptly mustered at Shaaghal, and on the 2d of November the Yangtse expeditionary squadron was organized, and, with Consul Medhurst squadron was organized, and, with Consul Medhurst on board, started once more for the Southern capital, Nankin. Arrived at Chinkeang the business in hand was systematically set about. A foreign commission in quired into the details of the ourrage and the medical men of the squadron formally examined and reported on the injuries the assaulated missionaries had actually received. Meanwhile the Viceroy's steam yacht Tungche, lately built under American superintendence at the Shanghai arsenal, was despatched post haste to Shanghai for the Taontae of that city, who, from his frequent dealings with foreigners, was supposed to be an fait at the business of cajoling them. By the Tangche despatches were also sent from the Viceroy to Mr. Seward, the United States Consul General, urging him to visit Nankin, and by his counsels aid an adjustment of the dispute and act as mediator between the parties—an invitation, complimentary as it was both nationally and personally to Mr. Seward, that gentleman had too much good sense to accept, well knowing, as he must, that in such a came as the squadron were dealing with England's success would be identical with that of every nation having treaty relations with Chinaall being alike sufferers by native duplicity and chicanery.

The Shanghai Taontae, however, obeyed his superior's summons, and the first step of this worthy, in conjunction with his brother official at Chinke

chicanery.

The Shanghai Taontae, however, obeyed his superior's summons, and the first step of this worthy, in conjunction with his brother official at chinkenang, was to endeavor to prevent Consul Mechurst from continuing his journey in the man-of-war, urging that the Tungche was very fast and far more comfortable. It is needless for me to add that this little game was too transparent not be seen through. At this Chinkeang interview an incident which is well vouched for took place, whicherver's to show the death of the consultation of the

conferes. Opportunity will be taken now to kill two birds with one stone, and the blue jackets and marines are promised a cross-country walk to settle this little matter also.

From Chefoe, in the north, and Formosa, in the south, advices reach here of outrages on foreigners, usually missionaries. At the latter place, owing fortunately to the timely arrival of the gunboat James and the presence of the United States steamer Arosstook, the British Consul was able to settle the matter and obtain reparation for damage done. The United States Consul for Amoy, General Le Gender, who visited the spot to watch the American interests during the dispute, was consulted by the Chinese authorities and took great interest in the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

Other news I have not much to impart. Times are dull and promise to be duller still; for with telegrams reaching us, as one did last night, advising a loss of four pence per pound on new season's teas in London, our merchants are hardly Mark Tapiers enough to look joily under the circumstances. In Shantung the Viceroy of the province has issued a procismation forbidding all, both natives and foreigners, from gold digging, or, indeed, opening mines of any description, and he has been backed up by her Majesty's Consul,

must be fire; and the jealous way in which the Chinese try to guard their golden "foom Tiddler's ground" will certainly lead foreigners to think there must be considerable wealth there, and induce them to urge more and more for their legitimate opening. Sooner or later this must be granted; but the day has evidently not come yet.

Socially we have been considerably enlivened laterly by the presence of the Piscataqua, with the flag of Admiral Rowan, and the Ashuelot. The former, owing to her great length, has been retained at Woosung, for she would have taken up all the harbor had she attempted to swing here. Her fine band, however, has delighted us occasionally on the Bund, and twice, by kind permission, played at the Lyceum, on the occasion of the benefits of any Stone and Mr. Marsh, the manager of the theatrical troupe which has for some months past made Shanghae its headquarters. It is not often we have such a pleasure as the Piscataqua's band was able to afford us. The Ashuelot is in dock at present, something having gone wrong with her steering gear.

I regret to have some shipping catastrophes to captain Thorndike, of this place, was totally lost on the New Cherang bar at the end of last month. The mate, with a portion of the crew, were in one boat and picked up by a junk, which landed them safely in Chefoo; but another boat with the captain and, unfortunately, an American lady passenger, Mrs. Charles F. Hill and two children, has not yet been heard of, and as it was blowing infut the night of the wreck grave-fears are entertained for their safety. The Charley was not insured, so her loss will fall heavily on her owner.

The Thierah, a steamer of our local Steamship Navigation Company's Nawkin line, has come to gree. She broke down on a recent trip up the river and returned to port. While being moved from her boay to a wharf by the steamer Nangchow site grounded aft, and in attempting to drug her off the Nangchow pulted her sternpost out, when she rapidly filled and sunk just of the wharf. Everything mova

THE TREASURY RING.

The small coterie of stock brokers known as the Treasury ring, who have, greatly to their own profit, been alternately builing and bearing the entire industrial interests of the nation since 1861 by secretly manipulating the national debt and contents of our national Treasury, evidently begin to scent the approach of reform and are preparing to pre-vent it, which they may be able to do unless their designs are frustrated between this and the 4th of March, the efforts of the next administration to the

All the ring has to do to accomplish its object is to prevent the passage of any law prohibiting government officials of any gratic from secretly manipulating the national debt, as Secretary McCulloch has been doing all along, and to procure the passage of a law authorizing a foreign loan with a government agency in London or Frankfort. Then start the long talked of new great American banking house in London, with Secretary McCulloch at its head, and they can langth at referry for the next four sears, believe can laugh at reform for the next four years, taking, meanwhile, \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 more from a

London, with Mr. McCulloch at its head, "provided certain matters now in adjustment"—understood to be the contemplated foreign loan bill—"turns out satisfactorily," I do not learn that it has been given up; but, on the contrary, certain very significant facts seem to indicate that it may yet be brought

about.
On the 25th of May last, Hon. Morton C. Hunter of Indiana, offered the following resolution of inquiry in the House, which was adopted without opposi-

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to Inform this House what amount of money, in gold, is deposited by the Treasury or State Departments with bankers and brokers, giving the name of each, in London or elsewaere outside the boundary of the United States. Stating also the amount of such deposits on the lat day of January and July of each year since 1990; the rate of interest paid thereon, if any, and what rate of commission is charged for Keeping the accounts and paying the drafts of the United States drawn against such deposits, and what disposition has been made of said interest.

This recognition, it will be seen, was drawn by Mr.

accounts and paying the crafts of the United States drawn against such deposits, and what disposition has been made of said interest.

This resolution, it will be seen, was drawn by Mr. Hunter, who makes thorough work of whatever he undertakes, with extraordinary care; evidently with the design of preventing our artiul Secretary of the Treasury from making an evastive reply. The country knows by expensive experience that Mr. McCulloch's forte is secret manipulations and artiul dougling. Take, for example, his reply to the House resolution asking the amount of United States deposits in national banks; it consisted of thirty pages of figures, and it was not until your correspondent expended twenty-five doilars to get them footed up and published the result in the Herallo of April 25 that Congress and the people were a whit wiser for Mr. McCulloch's so-called reply.

In regard to Mr. Hunter's resolution, above quoted, I cannot find that the Secretary of the Treasury has made any reply whatever, though I have looked the House records over with care. Nor can I find any one who has heard of anything like a reply, verbai or otherwise. The amount of the people's gold on deposit, free of interest, with Mr. McCulloch's favorites in London and other European cities cannot, therefore, be known except to the Treasury ring. Some estimate it at \$500,000, and others, usually well informed upon such subjects, put it as high as \$5,000,000. Would not it make a nice nest egg for the new American banking house in London? No wonder Mr. McCulloch is disinclined to let the people's representatives know the amount. The reason is obvious.

The pretence that it is necessary to keep this de-

sp.000,000. Would not it make a mice nest erg for the new American banking house in London? No wonder Mr. McCulloch is disinclined to let the people's representatives know the amount. The reason is obvious.

The pretence that it is necessary to keep this deposit with foreign brokers to pay our foreign Ministers is the merest sham. Our foreign missions are, or should be, positions of honor and trust, not of profit. The republic of Switzerland sets us an example in this matter. The head of the Swiss legation to the United States, M. John Hitz, a gentleman of wealth and distinction, orings to the service of his country every possible qualification without any pay whatever. A small allowance—too smail—is made to pay his attaches, but nothing whatever for the head of the legation.

Now, while it would not, perhaps, be well for our government to copy the Swiss too closely in this respect, I am sure that we have pienty of distinguished and weil qualified citizens who would not cept any and all our foreign missions at present salaries, paid in greenback drafts on New York. Why should our Minister to Prussia or Sweden be paid in drafts on London instead of New York? The rate of taxation and cost of living in foreign cities are less than in our own; so there is no excuse for paying gold drafts on that score. The United States has been buying gold with greenbacks to pay its foreign Ministers this five years past. Now, why not pay them in Treasury drafts and let those gratiemen buy the gold, or not, to suit themselves?

In regard to the ring's scheme of a foreign loan, with a United States financial agent in London, it would seem that a form of bond good enough for American citizens might answer for our foreign friends. They certainly think so. Galignani, of December 19, informs its patrons that:—

The project of the United States to have a fee per omi stock, payable in London and Frankfort, for residening six per cente, is again, it appears, under discussion; but the quantition of such as also, it is asid, will be suremou

UNITED STATES, SUPREME COURT.

et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western pistrict of Pennsylvania. This cause was recently reported. The facts were briefly these:—The plainting in error brought suit in his own name, without giving any of his assignees, to recover damages for the infringement of his patent for grain drills by the defendants, who manufactured and sold such drills in Union county, Pa. The suit was brought in November, 1806, to recover for the infringement between February 3, 1863, and the 25th of the same month, 1866, a period during which he was sole owner of the patent within that county. On the 25th of February, 1863, the plaintif in error sold to one Jones a half interest in the patent for this county, and he was not, therefore, sole owner at the date of commencing suit. On this state of facts the defendants claimed that the suit could not be maintained; that a suit for infringement must be brought in the name of the

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

last evening a fire, occasioned by the overflow of oil into a fire, broke out at the factory of J. & C. Moore, in Morris street. Fortunately none of the liquid lying around was inflamed, or the damage might have been meabulable. Beyond the pulling down of the framework by the firemen no loss was incurred.

THE HOBOKEN FLATS were so inundated yester-day morning, that in many places men had to wade to and from their wretened cribs in the meadows. The plank road leading to the hill, was almost entirely sub-merged, so that foot passengers were cut of from this route.

Outhous Freaks of a Police Officer.—Some time ago certain charges were preferred by Mr. Peter Kerrigan against police officer Richards, and the case being investigated by a committee of the Common Council, he was found guilty on some of the charges and called on to appear for reprinand at the following meeting of the Common Council. As it was supposed a full suspension would follow, he was agreeably surprised at the lenity shown him, and it had such an effect upon his mind that he became quite excitable on Monday. About cleven o'clock at night he became boisterous, and taking a pistol discharged it twice in rapid succession apparently enjoying the "sport" as he terned it. The neighbors who heard the reports, rushed to his house and quite a sensation was created in the vicinity at the announcement that a policeman had shot himself. But Richards had not the least intention of so doing. At the same time this conduct will aggravate his case when the Common Council come to act upon it.

Bergen City.

The Water Pipe Contract.—At the meeting of

THE WATER PIPE CONTRACT.—At the meeting of the Bergen Common Council on Monday evening a communication was presented from the Water Commissioners, enclosing the proposals for furnishing water pipe to the city, as follows:—G. W. Downing, water pipe to the city, as follows:—G. W. Downing, 1100 pipe, \$127,426; D. & S. Parish, fron pipe, \$123,400; Keeny & Halliday, 170n pipe, \$113,400; Keeny & Halliday, 170n pipe, \$113,400; B. \$130,000, cement pipe \$30,000; Patent Water and Gas Pipe Company, cement pipe, \$30,776; American Water and Gas Pipe Company, cement pipe, \$57,576. The Commissioners recomment the acceptance of Keeny & Halliday's proposa; and that security be fixed at \$25,000, but the entire proposats were ultimately referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, with power to accept the lowest bid.

Newnits.

Newark.

OPENING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The January term of the Essex county Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday. On the bench were Judge Depue, presiding, and Associate Justices, Teese, Ise, Gould and Williams. After the swearing in of the Grand Jury, with Mr. Isaac J. Everett, of Orange, as foreman, Judge Depue proceeded in the delivery of the usual charge, which ran out to an unusual length. The Judge opened by paying considerable attention to the number of arrests made during the last few months on charges of flegal voting and other violations of the Election laws, and set forth at length the State law relative to such matters. He then went on to show where the remedy lay, so that the purity of the ballot might be sustained. The Grand Jury had certainly large powers in the Bromises, and he desired the body to use the same. Then the Judge proceeded to refer serietari to the recent criminal acts that had been perpotrated in the community, in the course of which is mentioned the shooting of the young man on the occasion of a political parade by one Matthew Mooney, the homicide of young Hebring by Thomas Lafon, Jr., and the mysterious death of George Rice, still more recently. In connection with these cases, all of which will occupy the attention of the Grand Jury, Judge Depue defined the general bearings of the law relating thereto. He closed, instructing the body to indict in all cases unless there was a certainty that the person charged had no criminal responsibility, and for the highest offence unless there appeared no ground for conviction in the grades of crime named.

REFIREMENT OF THE OLD AND ORGANIZATION OF

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RETIREMENT OF THE OLD AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL—THE MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.—In the neat Council chamber of the City Hall, Newark, last evening, the last meeting of the old Board of Councilmen and the organization of the new took place, in presence of quite a goodly number of citizens, including a sprinkling of ladies. The meeting was called to order shortly before eight o'clock by the President, Alderman Daniel W. Baker. After the swearing in of the members comprising the new Board and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the old Board adjourned sine die. The members of the new Board having taken the seats vacated by the others, a temporary organization was effected, and then a permanent one by the re-election of Mr. Baker (republican) as President. Soon after came Mayor Peddie's annual message. This document is quite lengthy and contains many items of interest. To begin with, the funded debt of the city is set down at \$2,245,204. This amount is accounted for as follows:—Permanent debt, \$20,000; Permanent Improvement bonds, \$101,000; Permanent Improvement bonds, \$30,000; War Bounty bonds, \$1,288,204 city bonds stoading debt), \$450,000;

Mayon's Report.—Mayor Napton reports the fol-lowing arrests as having been made in this city dur-ing the last month:—Disorderly, 51; drunk, 37; petty larceny, 9; maltclous mischief, 1; atrocious as-sault, 1; selling beer to minors on Sunday, 2; for-gery, 1; false alarm, 5; suspicion, 1; violation of ordinance, 1. Total, 85.

sault, 1; selling beer to minors on Sunday, 2; forgery, 1; false alarm, 5; suspicion, 1; violation of ordinance, 1. Total, 88.

Dedication of a Public School.—The new public schoolhouse in Union street was dedicated on Monday evening in a very entertaining manner. Actresses were delivered by Dr. Sheppard, Judge Naar, Mr. Scudder, ex-Mayor Mills and others. The building is built of brick, capable of accommodating 256 pupils and cost about \$20,000.

State Magnates in Town.—Governor Ward is in town almost daily, housed in the Executive chamber, preparing his message to the Legislature, which convenes on Tuesday next. The Governor visited the State Prison Monday afternoon, and after inspecting the various departments expressed, himself much pleased with the state of affairs in the institution. Several convicts in whose behalf efforts have been made to procure their pardon ventured to supplicate him to exert his in, nuence towards obtaining that concession. Governor Ward on being interrogated concerning the forthacoming inauguration of his successor, observed that he intended, as far as hes in his power, to invest the ceremonies with unusual display. Theodore F. Raa dolph, Governor leaf, visited this city on Monday evening and occupied his rooms in the State Street House. During the night John P. Stocton, the prospective United States Senstor from this district, ex-Governor Parker and Mr. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman. The arrangements for the imagnation of the Governor Parker and Mr. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman. The arrangements for the imagnation of the Governor Parker and Mr. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman. The arrangements for the imagnation of the Governor Parker and Mr. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman. The arrangements for the imagnation of the Governor Parker and Mr. Scudder, of this city, had protracted interviews with that gentleman.

THE HOBOK. I MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coron re's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest on the body of John Passehel was concluded yesterday afternoon. The testimony of two doctors was taken, which merely went to show that Passehel died from the effects of a heavy blow on the breast. Officer Kivien was also examined, who stated that he found in the house of Hausmann a large hammer which had been hidden by some of the inmates. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that deceased had come to his death by blows received from certain persons, the principal of whom was Gustave Hausmann and the chief accessory was Emil Hausmann. These two men were therefore committed, without ball, to the county jail. Henry Breier was committed to prison as a witness, and, Mary Gerold was held to ball in the sum of \$2,000 as another witness.